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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER–DECEMBER, 1926

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EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER TO THE STATES OF INDIANA AND WEST VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 5, 1926.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, has recently been discovered in the States of Indiana and West Virginia.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of including the States of Indiana and West Virginia under the quarantine on account of this pest and of restricting or prohibiting the movement from these States, or from any infested districts determined therein, of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., November 17, 1926, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INDIANA AND WEST VIRGINIA MAY BE INCLUDED IN CORN BORER QUARANTINE

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 6, 1926.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of extending the corn borer quarantine to include Indiana and West Virginia will be held at the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., November 17, it was announced to-day by the Secretary of Agriculture. The pest has recently been discovered in these two States.

The quarantine is now effective as to portions of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, which have hitherto been reached by this pest. Under the quarantine measure the movement from infested areas of these States of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass is restricted or prohibited. Additional articles are restricted from infested areas of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, where the insect is double brooded.

The public hearing is held in accordance with the requirements of the plant quarantine act in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, chairman; R. A. Oakley, vice chairman; Geo. B. Sudworth, M. B. Waite, J. E. Graf. E. R. Sasscer, entomologist and executive officer; R. C. Althouse, assistant to the chairman.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This fourth revision of the quarantine on account of the European corn borer (No. 43) is made necessary by the spread of this pest into two new States, namely, Indiana and West Virginia. Otherwise, the language and scope of the quarantine remain unchanged.

The regulations under the quarantine have also been revised. Such revision includes a description of the territory in the two new States brought under restriction and of the extensions of the territory in the States which have hitherto been infested, together with the incorporation of the three amendments already issued to the regulations, involving additions to the territory in these States designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the European corn borer.

It has been determined to be desirable and necessary to bring under the requirement of inspection and certification shelled corn and seed of broomcorn, which have hitherto been exempted from these requirements. Provision is also made for the disinfection, as a condition of interstate movement, of any restricted article found to be infested with the European corn borer when, in the judgment of the inspector, such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation. To embody these requirements and certain other necessary changes and additions, regulations 2 and 4 have been completely rewritten. Regulation 5 has been amended, limiting the certificates therein provided for to 30 days. Two new regulations have been added, namely, 9 and 10, providing respectively for inspection of restricted plants and plant products in transit, and indicating the penalties for violations of the regulations.

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (FOURTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after November 23, 1926. Amends and supersedes quarantine No. 43, third revision, as amended]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Now, therefore, I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), do hereby quarantine the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fourth revision) do order that the following articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any areas in said quarantined States designated, in the regulations supplemental hereto, as the areas infested with the corn borer, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine, as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the European corn borer, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the designated infested areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the European corn borer:

(1) Corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire

plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island.

(2) Corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (FOURTH REVISION)

Regulation 1. *Definitions.*

For the purposes of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Corn borer: The insect known as the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.).

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the corn borer exists therein.

(*c*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined State designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested with the corn borer.

(*d*) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. *Plants and plant products subject to restriction.*

Conditioned upon compliance on the part of the State concerned with the proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fourth revision), the restrictions on the movement of the plants and plant products enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such products originating in or moving from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested.

The restrictions on the movement of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and sudan grass, shall be enforced as to all areas designated as infested.

Until further notice, the restrictions on the movement of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, shall be enforced only as to infested areas in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine when they shall have been manufactured, processed, or treated in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

Regulation 3. *Infested areas.*

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that the corn borer exists in the areas designated below in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, and such counties, cities, and towns (or townships) in each State are designated as infested areas for the purpose of these regulations:

MASSACHUSETTS.—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk; and Ashburnham, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Douglass, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northboro, Northbridge, Princeton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster, and Worcester, in *Worcester County.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Counties of Belknap, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, and Strafford; and Brookfield, Effingham, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Tuftonboro, Wakefield and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County;* Stoddard, in *Cheshire County;* Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Groton, Hebron, Holderness, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County.*

MAINE.—County of York; and Baldwin, Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Portland, Scarboro, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, and Yarmouth, in *Cumberland County;* Porter, in *Oxford County.*

VERMONT.—Bennington and Pownal, in *Bennington County.*

RHODE ISLAND.—Counties of Bristol and Newport; and Coventry, East Greenwich, and Warwick, in *Kent County;* Central Falls, Cranston, Cumberland, East Providence, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Providence, Smithfield, and Woonsocket, in *Providence County;* Narragansett, North Kingston, and South Kingston, in *Washington County.*

NEW YORK.—Counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Center, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Westmoreland; and Jackson, in *Huntington County.*

OHIO.—Counties of Ashland, Ashtabula, Carroll, Columbiana, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Geauga, Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Huron, Jefferson, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Ottawa, Paulding, Portage, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; and Bath, Jackson, Monroe, Perry, and Richland, in *Allen County;* Blanchard, Cessna, Goshen, Jackson, Liberty, Pleasant, and Washington, in *Hardin County;* Berlin, Hardy, Knox, Mechanic, Monroe, Paint, Prairie, Ripley, Salt Creek, Walnut Creek, and Washington, in *Holmes County;* Berlin, Middlebury, and Pike, in *Knox County;* Big Island, Claridon, Grand, Marion, Montgomery, Prairie, Salt Rock, Scott, and Tully, in *Marion County;* Canaan, Cardington, Congress, Franklin, Gilead, North Bloomfield, Perry, Troy, and Washington, in *Morrow County;* Dover, Fairfield, Franklin, Goshen, Lawrence, Mill, Sandy, Sugar Creek, Uhrichville, Warren, and Wayne, in *Tuscarawas County;* Hoaglin, Jackson, Monterey, Ridge, and Washington, in *Van Wert County.*

MICHIGAN.—Counties of Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Genesee, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne; and Brady, Charleston, Climax, Comstock, Pavilion, Portage, Richland, Ross, Schoolcraft, and Wakeshma, in *Kalamazoo County;* Burr Oak, Colon, Fawnriver, and Lake, in *St. Joseph County.*

INDIANA.—Counties of Dekalb and Steuben; and Adams, Cedar Creek, Eel River, Jackson, Jefferson, Maumee, Milan, Perry, St. Joseph, Scipio, Springfield, Washington, and Wayne, in *Allen County;* Bloomfield, Clay, Clear Creek, Greenfield, Johnson, Lima, Milford, and Springfield, in *Lagrange County;* Albion, Allen, Elkhart, Green, Jefferson, Noble, Orange, Swan, Wayne, and York, in *Noble County;* Smith and Thorn Creek, in *Whitley County.*

WEST VIRGINIA.—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio.

Regulation 4. *Control of movement of the restricted plants and plant products.*

The interstate movement of the articles enumerated in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fourth revision) shall not be allowed to any point outside of the areas designated as infested by the corn borer, unless and until such articles have been inspected by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the corn borer: *Provided,* That certification for movement of corn and broomcorn shall be restricted to clean shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn: *Provided further,* That, with respect to any article found to be infested with the European corn borer, disinfection or treatment may be authorized by the inspector as a condition of certification for interstate movement, when in the judgment of the said inspector such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation—such treatment to be under the supervision of, and satisfactory to, the said inspector.

The restrictions of these regulations shall apply throughout the year to corn, broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and sudan grass, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock,

and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems; and for the period between June 1 and December 31, to celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing.

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of the articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fourth revision) when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

Regulation 5. *Marking and certification a condition of interstate transportation.*

Every car, box, bale, or other container of plants and plant products of which inspection is required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be free from corn-borer infestation.

The inspection certificates in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

Certificates of inspection will issue only for plants and plant products which have been actually inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided,* That when in the case of individual premises or districts within an infested area in any of the quarantined States it shall be determined by competent inspection that the corn borer does not infest any of the cultivated products grown in such premises or districts and that said premises or districts have been maintained in such condition of freedom from weeds or vegetable growths other than the cultivated products designated as to prevent possibility of occurrence of the corn borer through such agencies, a certificate good for not to exceed 30 days may be issued by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture stating that such premises or districts have been inspected and found free from the corn borer and free from weeds or other extraneous vegetation capable of harboring the corn borer, and authorizing the shipment from said premises or districts of any of the articles subject to this quarantine grown therein. Copies of such certificate shall be attached to small packages, or, in the case of bulk shipments, to waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining thereto. Reinspection of the premises or district shall be a condition of the granting of further certification.

Regulation 6. *Conditions under which plants and plant products originating outside of the infested areas may be shipped from points within the infested areas.*

Plants and plant products of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations which originate outside of the infested area quarantined for the corn borer may be shipped interstate from points within the infested areas to points outside such areas under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Permits will issue only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the corn borer and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the infested areas such plants and plant products originating outside the infested areas unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7. *Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.*

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates of inspection are required by these regulations will make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applications should show the nature and quantity of the plants or plant products which it is proposed to move, together with their exact location, and, if practicable, the contemplated date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected and so to place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

Regulation 8. *Thorough cleaning required of cars, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.*

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the infested areas plant products covered by these regulations or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all

litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

Regulation 9. *Provision for inspection of restricted plants and plant products in transit.*

Any car, box, bale, or other container of plants or plant products moved or offered for movement interstate, which contains or may contain plants or plant products the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by this quarantine and these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route.

Regulation 10. *Penalties for violation of regulations.*

Permits and certificates issued by the Federal Horticultural Board as a condition of interstate movement of plants or plant products permitted by these rules and regulations may be withdrawn and further permits and certification may be refused to any shipper who violates any of such rules and regulations.

Regulation 11. *Shipments by United States Department of Agriculture.*

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the products named for experimental or scientific purposes.

This notice of quarantine, effective November 23, 1926, amends and supersedes Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), promulgated April 23, 1924, as amended, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of November, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. Marvin,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

VIOLATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE REVISED FOR THE FOURTH TIME

[Press notice]

November 23, 1926.

A fourth revision of the quarantine on account of the European corn borer, made necessary by the spread of the pest into new territory—Indiana and West Virginia—was signed to-day by C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture. In addition to the new territory described, certain changes have been made in the regulations under the quarantine. It also includes three amendments, issued previously, involving the additions of territory.

The revised quarantine requires the inspection and certification of shelled corn and seed of broomcorn, products hitherto exempted from the requirements. Provision is also made for the disinfection, as a condition of interstate movement, of any restricted article found to be infested with the European corn borer when, in the opinion of the inspector, such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation.

The European corn borer now exists in States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia.

The infested area in Indiana includes the countries of DeKalb and Steuben; and Adams, Cedar Creek, Eel River, Jackson, Jefferson, Maumee, Milan, Perry, Saint Joseph, Scipio, Springfield, Washington and Wayne townships in Allen County; Bloomfield, Clay, Clear Creek, Greenfield, Johnson, Lima, Milford, and Springfield townships in LaGrange County; Albion, Allen, Elkhart, Green, Jef-

ferson, Noble, Orange, Swan, Wayne, and York townships in Noble County; Smith and Thorne Creek townships in Whitley County.

In West Virginia the quarantine includes the counties of Brooke, Hancock, and Ohio.

Certain additions to the territory quarantined in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan have been made. Only one township was added in the whole of New England.

The regulations require that articles enumerated in notice of Quarantine No. 43 shall not be allowed interstate movement to any point outside the quarantined areas unless these articles have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture inspectors and certified as free from the corn borer. Disinfection or treatment may be authorized by the inspector as a condition for interstate movement if such treatment will eliminate all risk of infestation.

New regulations provide for the inspection of restricted plants and plant products at shipping point or destination or in transit and specify penalties for violation.

The revised quarantine goes into effect to-day, November 23.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and return this letter to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Quarantine Notice No. 43 (fourth revision), effective on and after November 23, 1926, quarantined the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, as infested with the European corn borer, and has ordered that the interstate movement of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island; and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, to any point not located in said quarantined areas shall be made only in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in said Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (fourth revision), and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto.

Copy of the notice is enclosed herewith.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the copy of Quarantine No. 43 (fourth revision), with rules and regulations supplemental thereto mentioned therein this ---------- day of ----------, 1926.

(Signature) ----------
(Title) ----------

[This notice was sent to 377 common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision (fourth) of Notice of Quarantine No. 43 and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer, effective November 23, 1926. This revised quarantine and rules and regulations supplemental thereto prohibit or restrict the interstate movement from the infested areas of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island, of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems; and from the infested areas of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, of corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass. Copies of said revised quarantine and rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Express and Advertiser, Portland, Me., December 4, 1926; Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., December 4, 1926; Free Press, Burlington, Vt., December 4, 1926; The Herald, Boston, Mass., December 3, 1926; Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., December 3, 1926; The World, New York, N. Y., December 3, 1926; Gazette-Times, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 3, 1926; Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, December 4, 1926; The News, Detroit, Mich., December 3, 1926; Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., December 4, 1926; The News, Wheeling, W. Va., December 4, 1926.]

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (FOREIGN)

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND OTHER DANGEROUS INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41, WITH REGULATIONS (SECOND REVISION)

[Effective June 1, 1926]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that dangerous plant pests, including the so-called European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), and also other dangerous insects, as well as plant diseases not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exist, as to one or more of such pests, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, and other foreign countries and localities, and may be introduced into this country through importations of the stalks or other parts of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants.

Now, therefore, I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat. 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction of the dangerous plant pests mentioned above, to forbid, except as provided in the rules and regulations

supplemental hereto, the importation into the United States from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), broomcorn (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), grain sorghums (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), teosinte (*Euchlaena luxurians*), and Job's tears (*Coix lachryma-Jobi*).

Hereafter, and until further notice, by virtue of said act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, the importation into the United States of the stalk and all parts of the plants enumerated above from all foreign countries and localities, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto, is prohibited.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41 (SECOND REVISION), GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND RELATED PLANTS

XV, 192

[Effective on and after January 1, 1927]

Regulation 1. *Plant products permitted entry.*

Clean shelled corn, clean seed of broomcorn, and broomcorn for manufacturing may be imported under permit upon compliance with the requirements of these regulations, except as restricted as to certain countries and districts by special quarantines and other orders now in force and by such restrictive orders as may hereafter be promulgated.[1]

Regulation 2. *Applications for permits.*

Persons contemplating the importation of any of the articles the entry of which is permitted under regulation 1 shall first make application to the Federal Horticultural Board for permit, stating in the application the name and address of the exporter, the country and locality where grown, the port of entry, and the name and address of the importer in the United States to whom the permit should be sent.

Applications for permits should be made in advance of the proposed shipments; but if, through no fault of the importer, a shipment should arrive before a permit is received, the importation will be held in customs custody, at the risk and expense of the importer, for a period not exceeding 20 days pending the receipt of the permit.

Applications may be made by telegraph, in which case the information required above must be given.

Regulation 3. *Issuance of permits.*

On approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of an application for the importation of any of the articles the entry of which is permitted under regulation 1, a permit will be issued in quadruplicate. One copy will be furnished to the applicant for presentation to the customs officer at the port of entry, one copy will be mailed to the collector of customs, and one to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture at the port of entry, and the fourth will be filed with the application.

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[1] Notice of Quarantine No. 24 prohibits the entry of seed and all other portions in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*) *Polytoca, Chionachne,* and *Sclerachne,* from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, except that seed of Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and sterilization at port of entry.

Notice of Quarantine No. 42 prohibits the entry of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) from Mexico, except under permit and grinding or sterilization at port of entry.

Permits will be issued for the ports of Boston and New York, and such other ports as may from time to time be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board: *Provided*, That entry at the port of New York of unmanufactured broomcorn will be limited to the period November 1 to January 31, inclusive, and that the bringing of broomcorn to New York for transshipment to Boston or other port during the remainder of the year is prohibited. A similar limitation may be placed on any other port of entry later approved. The permit will be addressed to the collector of customs at the port for which it is issued.

Regulation 4. *Conditions of entry of clean shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn.*

The importation of clean shelled corn and clean seed of broomcorn will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported stating that the article in question covered by the certificate has been thoroughly inspected by him, or under his direction, at the time of shipment and found, or believed to be, free from infestation with the European corn borer and free from admixtures of cobs or other portions of the corn plant. Such certificate shall give the date of inspection, name of the grower or exporter, and the district or locality and the country where grown. Shipments of these articles which, upon inspection at the port of arrival, are found to be infested with the European corn borer or to be fouled with cobs and other portions of the corn plant shall be refused entry: *Provided*, That with respect to any such shipment disinfection or treatment may be authorized by the inspector when in the judgment of the said inspector such disinfection or treatment will eliminate all risk of transmission of infestation—such treatment to be under the supervision of, and satisfactory to, the said inspector.

Regulation 5. *Conditions of entry of broomcorn for manufacturing.*

All importations of broomcorn shall be baled in such manner and method as shall be determined by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture as adequate to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling in landing and sterilization. All importations of broomcorn shall be subject to such sterilization as shall be required by the inspector. Should any importation of broomcorn prove, on inspection at the port of entry, to be inadequately baled or to be so infested with the corn borer or other insect pest or with plant diseases that in the judgment of the inspector it can not be freed from such infestation by sterilization or other treatment, the entire shipment may be refused entry.

When entry under sterilization is permitted, the broomcorn will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value, if such value be less than $5,000, with approved sureties, the condition of which shall be that the broomcorn shall be sterilized under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or other container thereof shall be broken, opened, or removed from the port of entry unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by the inspector that the broomcorn has been properly sterilized; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 30 days after arrival at the port of entry.

Regulation 6. *Notice of arrival by permittee.*

Immediately upon arrival at the port of entry of any of the articles the entry of which is permitted under regulation 1, the permittee shall submit in duplicate notice to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of customs, on forms provided for that purpose, stating the number of the permit, the name of the article, date of entry, name of ship or vessel, the name and number, if any, of the dock where the shipment is to be unloaded, or, if by rail, the name of the railroad, the car numbers, and the terminal where the shipment is to be unloaded, the country and locality where grown, name of the foreign shipper, number of bales or other containers and marks and numbers thereon, the port of entry, and the name of the importer or broker at the port of entry.

Permits may be revoked and other permits refused if the permittee or his agent fails to submit the notice of arrival or gives a false notice or in any other way violates the quarantine.

The above rules and regulations are hereby adopted and shall be effective on and after January 1, 1927, and shall supersede on and after said date the

rules and regulations issued under Notice of Quarantine No. 41, second revision, promulgated April 23, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of December, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

FOREIGN CORN BORER QUARANTINE REVISION EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1927

DECEMBER 17, 1926.

[Press notice]

Revised rules and regulations under the foreign corn borer quarantine have been approved by Secretary Jardine to become effective January 1, 1927. The quarantine itself is unchanged. Under the revised regulations the entry of products covered by the quarantine is limited to clean shelled corn, clean seed of broomcorn, and broomcorn for manufacture.

Corn and seed of broom corn may be imported only under permit and under requirement of inspection and certification from the country of origin. Reinspection will also be made of these articles at port of entry. The restrictions on the entry of broomcorn for manufacturing, including the limitation to certain ports of entry and the requirement of sterilization at such ports of entry, remain unchanged.

The object of the restrictions on the entry of these articles is to provide for the enforcement of the safeguards with respect to such imports from Canada and other countries as are now enforced to prevent the spread of the European corn borer with respect to interstate movement of the same articles of domestic production. Under the original rules and regulations clean shelled or threshed grain of the kinds brought under restriction by this quarantine could be imported without restriction except as to certain specific quarantines applying to particular countries.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE TO THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1926.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, has recently been discovered in portions of the States of New York and Connecticut.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of including the States of New York and Connecticut under the quarantine on account of this pest now covering the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and of placing such restrictions on the interstate movement from these States, or from any infested districts determined therein, of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the spread through such products of the Japanese beetle into other States and Territories.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held

at the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 25, 1926, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE HEARING

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 13, 1926.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of including the States of New York and Connecticut in the area quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle will be held September 25 at the United States Department of Agriculture. The hearing is called, in accordance with the plant quarantine act, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The Japanese beetle has been established for some time in portions of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware where quarantine and inspection measures have been enforced to retard its further spread. Recently, however, the insect has been found to occur at several points along the Hudson River, between Ossining, N. Y., and New York City. Several small infestations have also been found on the southern third of Long Island, and it is known to occur at Port Chester, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn. It has also been found outside the quarantine area in Pennsylvania at Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Lancaster, and Harrisburg. These cities presumably would also be included in the extended area.

Extension of the quarantined area to include the new infestations would also place restrictions on the interstate movement from the infested areas within these States of farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, grain and forage crops, nursery and greenhouse stock, sand, soil, and manure, to the extent deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the insect.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, chairman; R. A. Oakley, vice chairman; Geo. B. Sudworth, M. B. Waite, J. E. Graf. E. R. Sasscer, entomologist and executive officer; R. C. Althouse, assistant to the chairman.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF JAPANESE BEETLE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Japanese Beetle Quarantine No. 48 has been revised to apply to the additional States of New York and Connecticut. It formerly included the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Under the provision therefor in the quarantine, it is expected that the restrictions will be limited to the areas in the quarantined States designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, or immediately threatened with such infestation.

The only amendment to the regulations in connection with the revision of the quarantine is the enlargement of regulation 2 to include the new territory represented by the spread of the beetle in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and the territory covered by such spread into New York and Connecticut.

The amendment to regulation 4, promulgated July 3, 1926, and relating to the movement of hay or straw when used as packing for materials or articles other than fruits or vegetables, has been incorporated in this revision.

The description in the appendix of the different classes of nurseries with respect to control measures has been slightly revised and a proviso has been added to the paragraph under "Supplemental Instructions," page 11 of the previous edition—effective May 15, 1926—relating to shipments of nursery stock with soil from nurseries of the second class, modifying the conditions of certification and shipment as to certain classes of plants.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48, WITH REGULATIONS (FIFTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after October 11, 1926. Supersedes No. 48, revised]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), having determined that a quarantine of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut is necessary to prevent the further spread of a dangerous insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.) new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, I, W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby quarantine the said States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (revised) do order that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any of said States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the Japanese beetle, or immediately threatened with such infestation, when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of October, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (FIFTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after October 11, 1926, and superseding the regulations heretofore issued under the Japanese beetle quarantine]

Regulation 1. *Definitions.*

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(1) Japanese beetle: The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.).

(2) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(3) Regulated area: Those portions of any State quarantined on account of the Japanese beetle, which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested or immediately threatened with such infestation.

(4) Farm products: Farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds, and grain and forage crops of all kinds.

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock: Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants, plant roots, or portions of plants for ornamental use.

(6) Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure: Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(7) Inspector: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 2. *Regulated area.*

The territory in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut described below is included in and forms the outer boundary of the regulated area in these States:

From the southern shore of Long Island, north along the Nassau-Suffolk County line to Long Island Sound; across Long Island Sound to the Connecticut shore, following the eastern boundary of Stamford Town, Conn., to the New York State line; thence along the New York State line north to the northern boundary line of the town of Lewisboro; west on this town line to the Croton

River; down the Croton River to the Hudson River; south on the Hudson River to the New York-New Jersey State line; thence northwest on the State line to the Delaware River near Port Jervis, N. Y.; thence south, following the Delaware River to the northern boundaries of Northampton County, Pa.; thence following the northern boundary of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, and Lebanon Counties to Dauphin County; in Dauphin County following the northern boundaries of the townships of East Hanover, West Hanover, Lower Paxton, and Susquehanna, to the Susquehanna River; thence southeast following the course of the Susquehanna River to the Maryland State line; thence east on the Maryland-Pennsylvania State line to the Delaware State line; thence northeast on the Delaware-Pennsylvania State line to Christiana Hundred, Del.; thence south along the western boundary of Christiana, New Castle, and Red Lion Hundreds to the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal; thence east along the canal to the Delaware River; and thence south on the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean.

Regulation 3. *Extension or reduction of regulated area.*

The area designated in regulation 2 may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which these areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

Regulation 4. *Regulation of movement of farm products.*

Control of movement within the regulated area: No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products within the regulated area, except that any such movement, when determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle, shall be subject to such control measures as may be necessary to prevent such risk.

As a condition of certification by the United States Department of Agriculture of farm products for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area, all movements of such articles within the regulated area in any State shall be subject to such control by State regulations and restrictions as will, to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture, prevent exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle.

Control of movement of produce to points outside the regulated area: The interstate movement of green, sweet, or sugar corn, peas, and beans in the pod, cabbage, parsley, carrots with tops, beets with tops, onions with tops, lettuce, outdoor-grown flowers, hay, straw, unthreshed grains and forage crops to points outside the regulated area is prohibited between June 15 and October 15, inclusive: *Provided*, That any of the restricted farm products listed in this paragraph may be certified for direct interstate shipment to points outside the regulated area upon compliance with the conditions set forth in regulations 7, 8, and 9, following: *Provided further*, That any of the farm products enumerated originating outside of the regulated area may be reconsigned at the freight yards or docks in Philadelphia, Pa., Wilmington, Del., Trenton, N. J., and other transfer points within the regulated area for direct interstate shipment therefrom to points outside of the regulated area when each package or container is marked with the name and address of the grower and when conditions have been complied with which may be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be necessary to safeguard such interstate shipment and a certificate for such shipment has been secured from such inspector: *Provided further*, That the interstate movement of any farm products from freight yards, docks, or markets in the regulated area, irrespective of origin, is prohibited to points outside such area during periods when large numbers of beetles are on the wing and the movement of such articles is determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be fraught with exceptional or unusual risk of the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That the interstate movement of any farm products originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That hay or straw when used as packing for materials or articles other than fruits or vegetables may be shipped without inspection or certification.

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of farm products originating in the regulated area other than those enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs of this regulation.

Regulation 5. *Regulation of movement of nursery and ornamental stock.*

As a condition of certification by the Department of Agriculture of nursery or ornamental stock for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area all movement of the said articles within such area in any State shall be controlled by State regulations and restrictions which shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. (See Appendix.)

Similarly, all interstate movement of nursery stock within the regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in the appendix: *Provided*, That the interstate movement of any nursery or ornamental stock originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 6. *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure.*

As a condition of certification by the Department of Agriculture of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure for interstate shipment from the regulated area to points outside of such area all movements of the said articles within such area in any State shall be controlled by State regulations and restrictions which shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture. (See Appendix.)

Similarly, all interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure within the regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in the appendix: *Provided*, That the interstate movement of any sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure originating within or being transported through the regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Regulation 7. *Inspection, certification, and marking a condition of interstate transportation.*

Each car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of any of the articles, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 4, 5, and 6, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear a certificate stating that the contents have been certified by the United States Department of Agriculture as free from the Japanese beetle: *Provided*, That in the case of such article moved in carload or other bulk shipments the certificate shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or, in case of truck or other road vehicle, the certificate shall accompany the vehicle.

Regulation 8. *Conditions governing inspection and issuance of certificates.*

Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 4, 5, and 6 shall make application for certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of consignor, and name and address of consignee.

Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector of the Department of Agriculture shall designate, and so to place them that the inspection may readily be made. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of the inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

In the case of any of the articles enumerated where absolute freedom from infestation can not be determined by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, certification will be refused.

Regulation 9. *Thorough cleaning required of trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles before moving interstate.*

Trucks, wagons, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting any article covered by this quarantine within the regulated area shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept and cleaned before they are employed in interstate transportation.

These rules and regulations, effective October 11, 1926, supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 26, 1926, as amended, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 2d day of October, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX [2]

CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT FROM NURSERIES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD CLASSES

DEFINITION OF NURSERY CLASSES IN REGULATED AREA

Class 1.—Nurseries in districts included in the regulated area for administrative reasons but in which districts neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been determined.

Class 2.—Nurseries in districts recently or scantily infested by the beetle but in which nurseries no beetles have been found and in which it has not been possible to determine any soil invasion.

Class 3.—Nurseries in which both beetles and grubs in soil occur or located in districts known to be generally infested.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH CLASS OF NURSERIES

Nurseries of class 1, for all practical purposes under the Japanese beetle quarantine, are considered as though outside of the regulated area, and to maintain their status of freedom from infestation as long as possible no movement of nursery stock is permitted to nurseries of class 1 from nurseries of classes 2 and 3 except on full compliance with the requirements of inspection and certification necessary for interstate or other shipments to points entirely outside of the regulated area. Conversely, nurseries of class 1 must agree as a condition of continuation in this class that they will limit their purchases from nurseries of classes 2 and 3 to stock which has been inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from infestation.

The only distinction in the restrictions as to shipments from nurseries of classes 2 and 3, either to points entirely outside of the regulated area or to nurseries of class 1, is the provision for shipments from nurseries of class 2 of plants with soil under the conditions specified in HB–178. No shipments with soil are permitted by nurseries of the third class except as indicated in HB–178 in the cases of certain classes of plants where it is possible to treat the soil under methods which have been determined as being 100 per cent effective in killing the grubs.

The requirement of reporting all sales of nursery and ornamental stock throughout the area, irrespective of the nursery classification indicated in HB–178, is to furnish additional information as a check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

The conditions governing the certificaton of nursery and ornamental stock are indicated below:

SHIPPING LIST REQUIREMENTS

In the future all nurserymen, florists, or dealers who make or expect to make shipments of quarantined articles to points outside of the regulated area will be required to make the report specified below, both as to sales to points outside of the area and as to sales within the area. Failure to submit such reports will lead to refusal of certification of shipments to points outside of the area.

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[2] This appendix is a revision of instructions originally issued as HB–178 (February 18, 1924) and HB–180 (March 3, 1924). As indicated in regulation 6, the details of regulation and control in the appendix covering nurseries apply to the movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure as to classification, origin, certification, and shipping requirements.

Blank shipping lists will be supplied upon request. These lists should be filled out to give the kinds of plants and numbers of each kind, the name and address of the party to whom the shipment is made, the date of shipment, and should be signed by the shipper. All the information requested in this notice should be sent to the following address:

(1) SHIPMENTS TO POINTS OUTSIDE OF THE REGULATED AREA

All shipments, large or small, made to points outside of the regulated area *must* be reported immediately.

(2) SHIPMENTS BY DEALERS WITHIN THE AREA

(*a*) All sales of nursery stock and ornamental stock, etc., sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure to other dealers within the regulated area must be reported by the vendor at once, irrespective of whether such stock, etc., is shipped by the said vendor or is removed by the purchaser.

(*b*) All purchases of nursery and ornamental stock, etc., sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure from other growers or dealers within the regulated area must be immediately reported by the purchaser.

Conditions governing the certification of nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and plant roots to be moved out of the quarantined area

1. Certificates of inspection are required on all nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock and all other plants and plant roots moved (shipped or carried) out of the regulated area in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, and amendments thereto.

Smooth, single bulbs, such as tulip, hyacinth, gladiolus, narcissus, and lily bulbs, do not require certificates as a condition of shipment. Certificates are required, however, for bulbs in clumps, roots of dahlias, cannas, and the like.

2. Certification will be made only when the products enumerated in paragraph 1 can be determined by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to be free from the Japanese beetle in any of its stages.

3. Misuse or transfer of certificates will result in the refusal of further certification to the grower or shipper concerned.

4. It should be understood that certification is not necessary and certificates need not be requested for parcels of seeds, bulbs, etc., for which inspection and certification is not required under the Japanese beetle quarantine. Such parcels, however, should be plainly marked, indicating their contents. For example, "This package contains seeds only," or "This package contains smooth, single bulbs only."

Conditions governing the certification of greenhouse stock, etc.

1. All persons receiving shipments of greenhouse stock and other plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from other growers and dealers within the regulated area shall immediately report the receipt of same to—— for approval before such plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure are received on their premises or placed in certified houses or frames.

2. In view of the fact that the adult Japanese beetles are actively flying between June 15 and October 1, as a condition of certification all ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or frames located in the areas included in nursery classes 2 and 3 must be kept tightly screened during that period to the satisfaction of the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture. Negligence in this respect will result in the refusal of certificates to cover stock grown or handled in the greenhouses or cold frames in question.

3. All sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, manure, or other materials likely to contain larvae of the Japanese beetle must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction of an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture before it is shipped from the regulated area or taken into certified greenhouses or cold frames. To prevent further infestation, such sterilized or fumigated sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure must be immediately stored in a tightly closed building or box and so kept as long as it is used for repotting, etc.

4. No plants or plant roots shall be brought from the field into certified houses within areas included in nursery classes 2 and 3 for potting or other purposes until they have been approved by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture as free from soil. This includes stock plants, seedlings, and roots from the premises of the owner or from those of another grower.

5. The use of certificates issued for greenhouse-grown plants on field-grown and perennial plants and roots is prohibited. Perennial and field-grown plants may be inspected and certified by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture at the time of lifting.

6. Except for the provisions elsewhere made, the removal of all soil from plants for shipment must be performed by the persons, firms, corporations, etc., offering the material for shipment. Sandy soil may be removed from most types of roots by shaking, but this method is not always satisfactory for roots which are massed, and it is therefore frequently necessary to remove soil from such roots by washing.

7. Under conditions prescribed by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture, potted plants may be grown in outside frames during the summer season, the sides of the frames being screened with a wire screening or cheesecloth, with a glass sash over the top raised approximately 18 inches to allow circulation of air.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS

With the exception of the proviso now added to the second paragraph, the following supplemental instructions are taken from HB-178, issued February 18, 1924, and are made a part of this appendix.

Nursery Stock With Soil

With respect to nurseries of the second and third classes, nursery stock with soil may be certified for shipment outside of the regulated areas at the discretion of the entomologist in charge of Japanese beetle work under the following safeguards:

Nurseries of the second class: As a basis for determining their grub-free status, careful and frequent diggings shall be made throughout the nursery blocks, and if any grubs are found the nursery in question shall be immediately placed in the third class. As an additional safeguard, with respect to nurseries of the second class, all nursery stock shipped with soil shall be inspected at the time of digging. Such inspection shall involve careful examination of the soil removed, as well as of the hole which is made in the digging of the plant. In addition to such examination four inches of surface soil shall be removed from about the plant for the reason that during September and October and April and May, representing the two chief shipping periods for evergreens and other balled plants, any grubs if present would during these months be most likely to occur near the surface: *Provided*, That azaleas, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, and other plants which must be shipped with soil and which can be given the treatment hereinafter indicated, may, in lieu of removal of four inches of top soil, be certified for shipment on the basis of (1) intensive soil examination in the block concerned; (2) entire removal of soil for examination of not less than 5 per cent of the plants; and (3) holding of the plants for inspection, as above, until October 10.

Nurseries of the third class: No nursery or ornamental stock with soil shall be permited to be shipped out of the regulated area from nurseries of the third class, except as to such plants or classes of plants as shall be determined by the entomologist in charge of Japanese beetle work as possible of effective treatment with carbon disulphide or other insecticide under the direction and supervision of, and in method and manner satisfactory to, such officer.

Nursery Stock Without Soil

Under this heading is included deciduous stock which can be and is usually shipped without soil and such evergreen stock as can be shipped without soil. All such stock from which the soil has been entirely removed by shaking or washing so that the roots are clean and can be inspected is permitted to be shipped under inspection and certification from any part of the regulated area.

In the case of plants grown in light, sandy soil it is usually unnecessary to wash the roots, but in no case is any plant certified for shipment to points outside of the infested area which is of such a nature that it can not be properly inspected to insure its being free from any grubs.

Outdoor-Grown Ornamentals and Plant Roots

Included under this heading are such plants as iris, phlox, peonies, hydrangeas, ivies, honeysuckles, and similar outdoor-grown plants which are normally shipped without soil. Such plants and plant roots are permitted to be shipped outside of the regulated area from nurseries in classes 2 and 3, provided all soil can be removed from the roots by either shaking or washing and proper inspection made to insure freedom from infestation. In some cases, however, it has been found that a satisfactory inspection can not be made, even after the plants have been washed, and certification is refused as to such plants except where it shall be determined by the entomologist in charge of Japanese beetle work as practicable to treat the roots in a manner similar to that employed with plants shipped with soil from nurseries of the third class. This paragraph applies to nurseries, etc., coming under the second and third classes as discussed above.

Greenhouse Stock

To qualify for certification and shipment outside the regulated area, all greenhouses falling within the second and third classes, as above, must meet the following requirements:

(1) All doors, windows, and ventilators must be screened in a manner satisfactory to the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

(2) All stock must be grown in grub-free soil—the soil being either treated with carbon disulphide or steam, or else obtained from outside of the regulated area. Such sterilized or imported soil must be stored in tight houses where it can not become infested during the summer.

(3) If plants so potted are kept in beds in the open after the beetle season, a fine-mesh screen must be placed in the bottom of each pot to prevent even the remote chance of grubs entering through the drainage hole, and in addition the beds on which these pots are placed must be poisoned with arsenate of lead at the rate of 1,500 pounds to the acre, well worked in, or other treatment which has proved to be an efficient means of killing grubs in the soil.

Information Required of Shippers of Nursery, Greenhouse Stock, and Other Plants

Lists of all shipments made to points outside of the regulated area are required from shippers of nursery, greenhouse stock, and plants of all kinds. These lists give information as to the quantities and types of stock being shipped and the name and address of the party to whom the same is sent. Such lists are surrendered immediately by the various firms and individuals making shipments. In addition to this, lists are required of all transactions within the area between dealers in the various kinds of stock, thereby giving an additional check on the movement of quarantined articles which might ultimately be shipped out.

Inspection Service

The main office is maintained at the Japanese beetle laboratory at Riverton, N. J., to which all inquiries may be addressed. (Bell telephone—Riverton 505 and 526.) Subsidiary offices are maintained in Wilmington, Del., Norristown and Philadelphia, Pa., and Riverton, Glassboro, and Hightstown, N. J.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REVISED TO INCLUDE CONNECTICUT AND NEW YORK

October 4, 1926.

The Japanese beetle quarantine, which formerly included only New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, has been revised to apply also to New York and Connecticut, it was announced to-day by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture. Under the provisions therefor as stated in this, the fifth revision, it is expected that the restrictions will be

limited to the infested areas in the quarantined States. The new measures become effective October 11, 1926, and supersede the rules and regulations promulgated April 26, 1926.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope, which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fifth revision), effective on and after October 11, 1926, ordered that (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fifth revision), and amendments which may hereafter be made thereto. These rules and regulations have been revised, effective October 11, 1926, as per copy inclosed herewith. The changes are indicated in the introductory note.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosures.)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosures mentioned therein this_____ day of_____, 1926.

(Signature)_____

(Title)_____

[This notice was sent to 191 common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a fifth revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 48 and of the regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 11, 1926, to prevent the further spread of the Japanese beetle. The effect of said revised quarantine and regulations is to prohibit the interstate movement of (1) farm, garden, and orchard products of all kinds; (2) grain and forage crops of all kinds; (3) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants; and (4) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from designated areas in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut, except in accordance with said revised regulations. Copies of said Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fifth revision) and the accompanying regulations may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary.

[Published in the following newspapers: Hartford Daily Times, Hartford, Conn., October 7, 1926; The World, New York, N. Y., October 8, 1926; Trenton Evening Times, Trenton, N. J., October 7, 1926; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., October 7, 1926; Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., October 6, 1926.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 1, 1926.

POSTMASTER.

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, with regulations (fifth revision), on account of Japanese beetle, which became effective October 11, 1926.

It will be noted that the quarantine has been revised to apply to parts of the additional States of New York and Connecticut, as well as the other territory specified in Regulation No. 2 herewith; also that slight changes have been made in the appendix in describing the different classes of nurseries, and that a proviso relative to shipments of nursery stock with soil from nurseries of the second class has been added as indicated in the note following the heading "Supplemental Instructions."

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MODIFICATION OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48. (FIFTH REVISION)

[Effective on and after November 17, 1926]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 5 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (fifth revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, which were promulgated October 2, 1926, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 5. *Regulation of movement of nursery and ornamental stock.*

Nursery and ornamental stock shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from a regulated area except under certification by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nursery and ornamental stock imported under permit in accordance with the provisions of the "rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine 37, governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States," and entered at a port within a regulated area, may move without compliance with the restrictions which apply to nursery stock grown in a regulated area when reshipped from such port in the original container and marked as to each container, as required in the aforesaid rules and regulations as a condition of interstate shipment, namely, so as to show the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown. All broken shipments (stock removed from the original container at the port of entry) shall, however, be subject to the restrictions which have been placed on the interstate movement of nursery stock grown in a regulated area.

As a condition of certification for interstate movement as provided for in this regulation, the State shall control, under State regulations and restrictions satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture, all movement from a regulated area to points outside of such area within any State. (See Appendix.)

Similarly, all interstate movement of nursery stock within a regulated area shall be subject to the details of regulation and control indicated in the Appendix.

The interstate movement of nursery or ornamental stock originating within or being transported through a regulated area during the period June 15 to October 15, inclusive, is prohibited to points outside such area unless protected from possible infestation in a manner or by a method approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 17, 1926.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of November, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

NUTS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (T. D. 41791)

PERMITS FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ARE REQUIRED FOR THE IMPORTATION OF ALL KINDS OF CHESTNUTS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, COBNUTS, AND ACORNS FROM ANY COUNTRY OF EUROPE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 9, 1926.*

To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs:

The following regulation issued by the Secretary of Agriculture requiring permits for certain varieties of nuts imported from Europe is published for the information and guidance of customs officers:

L. C. ANDREWS, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the order and of the explanatory press notice.]

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE SATIN MOTH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1926.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and which has been known for some time to exist in portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, has recently been discovered in the State of Connecticut.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of including the State of Connecticut under the quarantine on account of this pest now covering the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington, and of prohibiting the movement from these States, or from any infested districts determined therein, into other States and Territories of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that, in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., October 28, 1926, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

HEARING CALLED TO CONSIDER EXTENSION OF SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

[Press notice]

OCTOBER 6, 1926.

A public hearing to consider the advisability of quarantining Connecticut on account of the satin moth will be held before the Federal Horticultural Board at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., October 28, 1926.

This dangerous insect, although not widely prevalent in the United States, has been known to exist for some time in portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Washington. Recently it was discovered in Connecticut. It appears necessary, therefore, to include Connecticut in the

quarantine, now covering the other infested States, which prohibits the movement from infested portions thereof of poplar and willow trees or parts of these trees capable of propagation.

The hearing is called by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the plant quarantine act in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE SATIN MOTH

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53, WITH REGULATIONS, REVISED

[Effective on and after November 15, 1926]

I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, to prevent the spread of a certain injurious insect, namely, the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), I do quarantine the said States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, effective on and after November 15, 1926. Hereafter, as provided in the said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no species or variety of poplar (Populus) or willow (Salix) trees or parts thereof capable of propagation shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method, or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental thereto to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested by the satin moth, shall be conditioned upon the establishment and enforcement by the State of such control measures in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture with respect to the designated infested areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the satin moth.

Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of October, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53

Regulation 1. *Definitions.*

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(*a*) Satin moth: The insect known as the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

(*b*) Quarantined area: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the satin moth exists therein.

(*c*) Infested area: Those portions of any quarantined State which are designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested with the satin moth.

Regulation 2. *Plants subject to restriction.*

The restriction on the movement of the plants covered in this Notice of Quarantine No. 53, and in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, shall apply to the products enumerated in this notice of quarantine originating in or moving from the areas in the quarantined States now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

No restrictions are placed by this quarantine and the regulations supplemental thereto on the interstate movement of the plants enumerated therein from points in the quarantined States outside of the areas now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested areas.

Regulation 3. *Infested areas.*

The city of Bangor, Maine, and the following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas: Vinal Haven, North Haven, Isleboro, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincoln, Hope, Union, Waldoboro, Nobleboro, Newcastle, Alna, Dresden, Gardiner, Richmond, Bowdoin, Webster, Greene, Auburn, Poland, Casco, Naples, Sebago, Hiram, and Porter, *Maine;* Eaton, Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Moultonboro, Meredith, Sanbornton, Franklin, Salisbury, Warner, Henniker, Deering, Bennington, Greenfield, Peterboro, Jaffrey, Sharon, and New Ipswich, *New Hampshire;* Ashburnham, Winchendon, Templeton, Phillipston, Athol, Barre, Oakham, Spencer, Brookfield, Brimfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, and Dudley, *Massachusetts;* Thompson, *Connecticut;* Burrillville, Glocester, Foster, Coventry, West Greenwich, Exeter, Hopkinton, and Westerly, *Rhode Island;* Stonington, *Connecticut.* The following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas: Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington.*

Regulation 4. *Prohibition of movement of poplars and willows from the Infested areas.*

On account of the practical impossibility of satisfactorily determining by inspection whether poplars and willows are free from satin moth infestation, due to the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, the movement of the plants named from any of the infested areas listed in regulation 3 hereof into or through any other State, Territory, or District, or portion thereof, not included within the aforesaid infested areas, is prohibited.

These rules and regulations, effective November 15, 1926, supersede the rules and regulations promulgated November 3, 1925, and shall be in force until further notice.

Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of October, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTE.—The changes in this quarantine involve the addition of the State of Connecticut, two towns in which are now known to be infested by this insect.

The changes in the regulations are limited to regulation 3, designating the infested area in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington.

REVISED SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE BECOMES EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 15, 1926

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 3, 1926.

The area under quarantine on account of the satin moth, an insect injurious to poplars and willows, has been enlarged to include for the first time territory in Connecticut as well as additional territory in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine. No additions to the area already under quarantine in the State of Washington were deemed necessary. The revised quarantine approved by the Secretary of Agriculture October 30, 1926, becomes effective November 15, 1926.

The territory added by this revision consists of approximately 88 square miles in Connecticut, 631 in Rhode Island, 755 in Massachusetts, 837 in New Hampshire, and 802 in Maine. The infested areas are designated as follows:

The city of Bangor, Me., and the following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas: Vinal Haven, North Haven, Islesboro, City of Belfast, Northport, Lincoln, Hope, Union, Waldoboro, Nobleboro, Newcastle, Alna, Dresden, Gardiner, Richmond, Bowdoin, Webster, Greene, Auburn, Poland, Casco, Naples, Sebago, Hiram, and Porter, *Maine;* Eaton, Conway, Madison, Tamworth, Moultonboro,

Meredith, Sanbornton, Franklin, Salisbury, Warner, Henniker, Deering, Bennington, Greenfield, Peterboro, Jaffrey, Sharon, and New Ipswich, *New Hampshire;* Ashburnham, Winchendon, Templeton, Phillipston, Athol, Phillipston, Barre, Oakham, Spencer, Brookfield, Brimfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, and Dudley, *Massachusetts;* Thompson, *Connecticut;* Burrillville, Glocester, Foster, Coventry, West Greenwich, Exeter, Hopkinton, and Westerly, *Rhode Island;* Stonington, *Connecticut.*

The following counties and all the territory between said counties and the Pacific Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas:

Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Lewis, and Skamania, *Washington.*

Because of the difficulty of determining whether poplars and willows are free from satin moth infestation, due to the habit of the caterpillars of hibernating in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, the movement of the plants from any infested area into other areas is prohibited.

NOTICE TO TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1926.

SIR: You are requested to date and sign the blank receipt below, indicating your official title, and mail this sheet to the Secretary of Agriculture in the inclosed penalty envelope which requires no postage.

Notice is hereby given to the transportation company you represent, as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the act approved August 20, 1912, known as "the plant quarantine act" (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), has, by Notice of Quarantine No. 53, revised, effective on and after November 15, 1926, quarantined the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington; that in accordance with the provisions of said act no species or variety of poplar or willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said quarantined States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations issued in connection with said quarantine and in amendments thereof.

Copy of the quarantine is inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Inclosure)

(Do not detach this receipt)

Received this notice and the inclosure mentioned therein this _____ day of November, 1926.

(Signature)_____

(Title)_____

[This notice was sent to 64 common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 U. S. Statutes 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the quarantine on account of the satin moth (No. 53), with regulations, effective November 15, 1926. This revised quarantine, with regulations, prohibits the interstate

movement from the infested areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington of all species and varieties of poplar (Populus) or willow (Salix) trees or parts thereof capable of propagation. Copies of said revised quarantine, with regulations, may be obtained from the Federal Horticultural Board, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: Express and Advertiser, Portland, Me., November 8, 1926; Union-Leader, Manchester, N. H., November 8, 1926; The Globe, Boston, Mass., November 6, 1926; Providence Journal, Providence, R. I., November 6, 1926; Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn., November 6, 1926.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 31, 1926.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 53, with regulations, revised, effective November 15, 1926, on account of the satin moth, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantined areas in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and to quarantine a portion of the State of Connecticut.

It will be noted that regulation 4 of the order absolutely prohibits the movement of poplar and willow plants from any of the infested areas listed in regulation 3 into or through any other State, Territory, or District, or portion thereof, not included within the infested areas. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, you should not accept for mailing any parcel containing poplar or willow plants when addressed to places outside the infested area.

Sincerely yours,

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

THURBERIA WEEVIL QUARANTINE

NOTICE RE QUARANTINE NO. 61, ON ACCOUNT OF THE THURBERIA WEEVIL

VALIDITY OF FEDERAL QUARANTINE UNAFFECTED BY INABILITY OF STATE OF ARIZONA TO COOPERATE IN ITS ENFORCEMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The department is advised that the State of Arizona, under its State quarantine which supplements Federal Quarantine No. 61 on account of the Thurberia weevil, is unable to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of control measures on account of this weevil in the Post project or Postvale area, which is a portion of the area designated by the Secretary of Agriculture in said Quarantine No. 61 as infested by this weevil.

Nevertheless, the inability of the State of Arizona so to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in no wise affects Federal Quarantine No. 61, which remains in full force and effect as to the entire area designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infested.

Notice is, therefore, given to all interested persons, including shippers, common carriers and others, that the interstate shipment of cotton lint, including linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, and samples, grown in such area, is prohibited by said Federal Quarantine No. 61, except under full compliance with requirements of the regulations supplemental thereto. Permits to ship interstate from the aforesaid area (or any other area in which the State of Arizona may be unable to cooperate in the enforcement of such control

measures) will be issued by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to the grower or shipper only upon full compliance with the requirements of the regulations supplemental to said quarantine No. 61, and upon the presentation of evidence satisfactory to the said inspector that all gins within such area have been equipped with a seed sterilizing apparatus, and that the seed coming from such gins has been sterilized in such apparatus.

Done at the city of Washington this 10th day of November, 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS ADDRESSED TO PLACES IN ARKANSAS

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 14, 1926.

Referring to previous instructions concerning terminal inspection of plants and plant products addressed to places in Arkansas, postmasters in that State are informed that facilities for terminal inspection of plants and plant products have been discontinued at Fayetteville, and such facilities have been established at Bentonville. Hereafter all matter subject to such inspection shall be sent either to Little Rock or Bentonville, whichever is most convenient, on payment of the required postage as provided by section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations.

R. S. REGAR,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period October 1 to December 31, 1926:

WHITE-PINE BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26)

In the case of the United States *v.* May Nursery Co., Inc., Yakima, Wash., in the interstate shipment of 1 gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 276.)

In the case of the United States *v.* A. A. Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of 2 currant plants and 32 gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 on each of five counts, or a total of $50, with costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 391.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of 2 currant plants and 17 gooseberry plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 on each of five counts, or a total of $50, with costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 296.)

In the case of the United States *v.* E. S. Peterson, doing business as the Red Oak Nursery, Red Oak, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of 12 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 306.)

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Jacob D. Spiegel, Norma, N. J., in the interstate shipment of one box of outdoor grown gladioli plants from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 317.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation of 51 potted plants from the infested area of New Jersey to points outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 312.)

In the case of the United States *v.* William C. Evans, Glassboro, N. J., in the interstate shipment of eight boxes of outdoor grown cut flowers of gladioli from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 315.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation of eight boxes of outdoor grown cut flowers of gladioli from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 314.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., in the interstate transportation of two carloads of box bushes and 100,000 raspberry plants, from the infested area of New Jersey to points outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 on each of three counts, or a total of $75. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 293.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Fred Mampoteng, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two carloads of box bushes from the infested area of New Jersey to a point outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50 on each of two counts, or a total of $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 294.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry A. Dreer, Inc., Riverton, N. J., in the interstate shipment of 51 potted plants from the infested area of New Jersey to points outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25 on each of two counts, or a total of $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 313.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation of one crate containing, among other produce, sweet corn and green beans in the pod from the infested area of Pennsylvania to a point outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 316.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the American Railway Express Co., in the interstate transportation of two hedge plants, one bundle of nursery stock, and one basket of vegetables from the infested area of New Jersey to points outside of the infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $250 on each of three counts, or a total of $750. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 297.)

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26)

In the case of the United States *v.* Kallay Bros. Company, Painesville, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of 10 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $15 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 304.)

In the case of the United States *v.* A. J. & H. B. Cultra (Onarga Nursery Co.), Onarga, Ill., in the interstate shipment of 50 currant plants and 50 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 308.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 227.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Green's Nursery Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 302.)

In the case of the United States *v.* John Hawkins, doing business as the Rose Hill Nursery, Minneapolis, Minn., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants and six gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 311.)

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* Guadalupe Ledesma in attempting to smuggle in 12 avocadoes, 10 wild apples, and 1 cherimoya from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $5.

In the case of the United States *v.* Jose Maldonado in attempting to smuggle in 3 rose bushes, 1 China-berry tree, and 44 bundles (2 sacks) of corn husks from Mexico, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and West Virginia, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the State of New Jersey and the regulated areas of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, and Connecticut of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (third revision): Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the infested and regulated areas of Texas and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Washington, of all species or varieties of poplar and willow trees or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

Porto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer.)

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Porto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth, around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from the infested area of Arizona of (1) cotton and cotton products, including all parts of the cotton plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste, and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products; (4) pillows, quilts, or other articles stuffed or contaminated with cotton or cotton products; (5) farm or other equipment contaminated with such products, and (6) the Thurberia plant, including the bolls and all other parts thereof, on account of the Thurberia weevil (*Anthonomus grandis thurberiae* Pierce).

Narcissus bulbs.—Quarantine No. 62: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of narcissus

bulbs, on account of certain injurious bulb pests, including the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn).

White pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (Pinus) or currant and gooseberry plants (Ribes and Grossularia, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts), on account of the white pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Forbids the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Forbids the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Forbids the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera Ribes and Grossularia, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cotton seed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Seed cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Forbids the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe Citratae.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Forbids, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Job's tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania, (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported

under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Forbids, except as provided in the regulations, the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation, imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, until further notice, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, and Eranthis (winter aconite).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand), on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Forbids, except from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leafsmut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Christmas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Forbids, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is forbidden altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is forbidden.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, and the regulations issued thereunder restrict the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE